NAPOLEON AND HIS MARSHALS (Continued from ninth page.)

had left in its frozen current scores under whose feet the treacherous ice had given way. Still there was a wilderness between him and his Emperor, and that wilderness

was filled with Cossacks.

For 60 miles he struggled on with his weary columns amid 6,000 of these wild warriors standing in order of battle by day, and marching through the deep snow by night. At one time they got in advance of him, and fell unexpectedly upon his advanced posts, which were immediately driven in, and all was given up as lost. But Ney ordered the trumpets to sound the charge, and with the cheering words,

"Comrades, now is the moment; forward, they are ours," rallied their courage to the assault, and the Cossacks fled. Thinking their General saw what they did not see, and that the enemy were cut off, the soldiers pressed forward where otherwise they would have yielded and fed.

At length with only 1,500 men out of the 40,000 with which he had started, he approacned Orcha, and sent forward 50 horsemen to ask for help. Davoust, Eugene, and Mortier were there, and had just got their soldiers nicely quartered for the night-the first night the poor fellows had had a house to shelter them, or sufficient food to eat-when these horsemen galloped

But as soon as it was known that Nev was near, asking assistance, the brave men turned cheerfully out into the cold. while Eugene and Mortier disputed the

honor of going to his relief. Eugene carried it on the ground of superior rank, and at the head of 4,000 men plunged into the deep snow, and marched six miles without getting any tidings of the fugitives. He then ordered a halt and directed some cannon to be fired.

Their thunder rolled away through the gloom, and when silence again fell on the illimitable snow fields, there came the dull report of musketry on the air. Ney had no cannon with which to answer those of Eugene, and his reply was, like his army, weak and languishing.

Eugene, however, heard it, and marching swiftly up, saw the black column of the brave Marshal moving over the snow. Rushing up he clasped him in his arms, and wept like a child on his neck. Ney strained him to his manly bosom, and then began sternly to upbraid Davoust for the French army.

MEETING OF THE ARMIES.

The soldiers also threw themselves into each other's arms with the most enthusiastic exclamations, and with joy retraced their steps to Orcha. Arrived there, the provisions, and fire, and beds were cheerfully shared, and the tired armies, after recounting to each their toils and dangers, lay down to sleep in each other's embrace. Still Ney could not forgive Davoust, and when the latter attempted to make some explanation of his conduct, he only replied in a stern voice:

'Monsieur le Marechal, I have no reproaches to make to you; God is our witness and your judge.

given them to save Marshal Ney. Well he might, and half his Empire with it, for without him he had been a throneless Emperor. The meeting of Bonaparte and this brave man shows the profound impression the conduct of the latter had

As his eye fell on the worn, yet still proud, unconquerable veteran, he exclaimed: "What a man, what a soldier!" But words failed to express his admiration, bosom and embraced him with all the rapture one hero embraces another.

But Ney's exhausting efforts were not rear-guard was put under his command. At the awful passage of the Beresina he again stood between the army and destruction, and while Victor on one side of the river, he on the other side-after Oudinot's wound-kept back with a mere hand-

ful of men the Russian thousands. From this time his duty became still more painful. At every step he came upon corpses-the whole country was covered with hillocks formed by the snow drifting over fallen soldiers, while the piercing cold, and gnawing hunger and fatigue, thinned his ranks with frightful rapidity. Even when the enemy kept at a distance, the work of mortality went on; and all along the edges of the column, men were seen staggering from the line of march, and with a groan, pitching into the snowdrifts. Others unable to proceed would sit down,

and resting their chins on their clenched hands, gaze with a look of unutterable despair on their retiring comrades. Others, still, would drop upon their knees and with tears of real blood streaming from | and now the eye no danger could daunt or their inflamed eyes, rest a moment in that pleading attitude, and then fall on their hands, while the most pitiful sobs and

moans would escape their breasts. Struggling still for life they remained a heads would begin to sway backwards and forwards, and the next moment they lay stretched stark and stiff amid the snow, while the blinding storm rapidly wove their winding sheet.

MOURNFUL SPRCTACLES. When the weather cleared up it was so cold the very air seemed frozen, and the birds dropped dead from the trees, and then the benumbed and stiffened column would go staggering over the frosty fields hoped, in the excitement of battle, to rid a beaver hat, which so altered his appearance in dead silence—the crackling of the snow himself of this remorse, and perhaps by crust and flakes of ice under their feet the his valor to wipe out the disgrace he had only sounds that disturbed the solitude that surrounded them.

At night the poor creatures would sit in circles all doubled up to retain the warmth of their bodies, and in the morning were still seen in that attitude frozen stiff, and left thus by their retreating companions. The bivouacs could be traced through the wilderness by the circles of dead that marked their locality. Some became delirious, and roamed about, howling and gnashing their teeth, or making the clear, cold air ring with their demoniacal laughter. These, when a fire was built, would cast themselves frantically into the flames, and perish in horrible convulsions. Piteous moans, and prayers, and cries, arose on every side, as the frozen, bleeding column dragged its weary length over the icy plains; and hunger, and madness, and pain filled every heart.

At the head of such an army, and in the midst of such difficulties was Ney compelled to struggle, and with such soldiers was he compelled to fight. But undaunted by the dangers that surrounded him-un subdued by the despair that rested on every face-gnawed himself by the pangs of hunger, and his limbs stiffened with the frost, he still endeavored to keep alive the courage of his men; and with his noble heart bleeding at the sights and the sounds. he saw and heard, still spoke encouraging

words of France and of safety. Now helping a poor wretch to his feet, and now fighting with his musket beside the dispirited soldiers, he shamed even despair, and made the dying give another effort, then bless him as they fell

None but a man of wonderful intellect could have held the moral power he did over such soldiers in such calamities. long after bravery and authority were for-

At length the scattered remnants of the French legions reached the Niemen, the and accurate information and directions for boundary of the Russian territory. Ney treating wounds, injuries, poisoning, etc. arrived destitute of troops-the rear-guard | It also gives a concise account of the structure had again melted away. Collecting in and functions of the human body, hygiene, haste a few hundred men he found in the and rules of life. The work was prepared by a town (Wilna), he planted 24 cannon on the redoubls, and kept back the enemy all day, while the army was retiring. The next morning he continued his de-

fense, but the soldiers, seeing their comrades bending their footsteps towards fusely illustrated with colored plates and France, and away from the bullets of the charts. Russians, began to follow after till he was | It is a single volume of 1,156 pages, in left almost alone.

THE LAST TO LEAVE.

Still true to his duty, he continued to cover the retreat of the army he had so possess. We will send this book as a preoften saved. All had not yet passed the mium to any person who will secure us a Niemen, and by dint of persuasion, and club of only five yearly subscribers to THE threats, and promises, he collected 30 men | NATIONAL TRIBUNE. It will be sent by exaround him, and with musket in hand, press, the receiver paying the express charge, not dare, the orders being very strict against defended with this handful the gate of which is the only cost involved.

These too finally deserted him; and then

he fought alone, slowly retiring through the streets with his face to the enemy, and crossing the river, "was the last of the Grand Army who left the Russian terri-

Gumbinnen was the first place in Germany, after passing the river, at which rest could be obtained. Gen. Dumas, who was sick, had just entered the house of a French physician in this town, when a man accosted him whom he took to be a perfect stranger

His powerful form was wrapped in a large military cloak-his beard was long and untrimmed-his countenance begrimed with powder, and his whiskers half burned off, while his emaciated face spoke of toils and privations of no common magni tude. But his eye still burned with that luster no one ever forgot who once saw it

"What," said the stranger, "Gen. Dumas, do you not know me?

"No," replied Dumas; "who are you?" "I am the rear-guard of the Grand Army -Marshal Ney. I have fired the last musket shot on the bridge of Kowno; I have Iverson and Lieut. Barrett, of Florence, and thrown into the Niemen the last of our arms; and I have walked hither as you see me across the forests." He had done all that man could do

fought till his army was annihilated, then formed another-created means where they did not exist-sustained the sinking him was blank and hopeless-struggled at ast with a few hundred, and then 30, and then alone, as rear-guard of the army, and finally, on foot and unattended, crossed the forests to join his companions.

After the abdication of Napoleon he lived in Paris in almost entire seclusion. Too Capital, and too stern and grave to be dissipated, he dwelt by himself. His palace was elegantly furnished; and his wife, fond of gaiety and luxury, entertained her friends there, while he would be dining by himself, musing over the stormy and adventurous life he had led. Sick of the inactive, monotoneus life of the city, he retired to his country seat, where, in the sports of the field, he could find some relief to his restlessness. It was here the received his unexpected order to join the Sixth Military Division. On arriving at Paris he learned to his astonishment that Bonaparte had left Elba and was on his way to the Capital.

A DARK PASSAGE. thus endangering him, and through him his whole history. Bonaparte's star had way to accomplish my object I would not apparently set forever at his exile, and Ney did perfectly right to sustain the Government of France; but he had no right to betray the trust his monarch reposed in him, and go over with his army to the side of the invader. He, by this act, became a traitor; but his treason had more excuses than the like crime ever had be-

At first he regarded the descent of Napoleon on the shores of France as the most extravagant rashness, and designed, as he declared, to bring him a prisoner to Paris. But he had hardly set out on his expedition, before Bonaparte began to ply

When Bonaparte heard of his arrival, he appealed to the gratitude of the noble exclaimed: "I have 300,000,000 in my coffers | hearted veteran. He had stood by his in the Tuillieries; I would willingly have side in the smoke and thunder of battle, and he recalled those scenes to his imagination. They had been warriors to lated to move a heart like his.

He kept his emissaries constantly about him, representing to him the utter feebleness and imbecility of the Bourbon throne; he called him again the "Bravest of the Brave," and entreated him not to fight against his old companion-in-arms. At and he clasped the stern warrior to his the same time he promised peace to France (which was of itself a prolific source of fearand all that Ney could desire.

A plain, blunt soldier-with a heart full of great affections for heroes like himself, yet over; Bonaparte dared not relieve him | what wonder is it that his constancy from the important and dangerous post he | shook? Added to all this, the emissaries of had filled with such honor, and another | Bonaparte had at length affected the fidelity of the army, and while Ney was wavering, his soldiers had already de-

termined for Napoleon. He felt that he could not resist the tide if he would, while he evidently had lost all desire to do so. His act of treason has I have no money at present to go to any many palliations; still, it was unworthy of him. If his old affection and gratitude were too strong to allow him to fight against his former monarch, his honor should most respectfully ask of you help and relief. have prevented him from fighting against his new one. He should have returned and resigned his command, and retired from the contest. He himself afterwards

felt so. The excitement and enthusiasm under which he had acted had passed away, and he saw the transaction in a clear and just light. It weighed on his heart, and he my family to Europe, as soon as I can make grew melancholy and spiritless. He had the arrangements. lost his self-respect; and his honor, which he heretofore had kept bright as his sword, was tarnished. Kindly feelings had conquered him whom no enemy could subdue

hardship dim, became dull and lusterless. That glorious forehead that had been the terror of so many hundred battles, had a spot upon it, and Nay felt feebler than in the hour of extremest peril. Remorse short time in this position, and then their gnawed at his heart, and the feeling of personal dignity was gone forever. He became morose and restless, and not

until ordered by Bonaparte to Lille, "if he ers, who recognized Wirz and made such would see the first battle," did he evince | determined efforts to kill him that it was all any of his old fire. This single fact is the best excuse that could be offered for him. It shows that, whatever his act may be, his heart was right. It was not deliberate treason, but the sudden impulse of a man too frequently governed by his feelings. He afterwards

brought on his name. To be continued.)

THE PRACTICAL HOME PHY SICIAN.



This work gives the history, cause, means of prevention and symptoms of all diseases There was a grandeur and nobleness in of men, women and children. It also prethat character, which secured obedience, scribes the most approved methods of treatment, with plain directions. It tells how to take care of the sick. It also contains full corps of physicians, including Dr. Henry M. Lyman, Dr. Christian Fenger, Dr. H. Webster Jones, and Dr. W. T. Belfield. It has recently been revised and enlarged, and is pro-

clear type, marbled edges, bound in cloth. This magnificent work is a cyclopedia of household medicine which every family should

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of Rebel Military Prisons.

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CHAPTER LXXXII. CAPT. WIRZ THE ONLY ONE OF THE PRISON-KEEPERS PUNISHED - HIS AR REST, TRIAL AND EXECUTION.

Of all those more or less concerned in the barbarities practiced upon Union prisoners, but one-Capt. Henry Wirz-was punished. of Belle Isle: Maj. Gee, of Salisbury; Col. | would be simply cumulative. the many brutal miscreants about Andersonville escaped scot free. What became of them probably no one knows; they were never heard of after the close of the war. They had sense enough to retire into obscurity, and stay there, and this saved their tinent inquiry why he alone, of all those courage of his followers when all before lives, for each one of them had made deadly enemies among those whom they had maltreated, who had they known where they were, would have walked every step of the way thither to kill them.

rough for the polished society of the French | Gen. J. H. Wilson, commanding our cavalry | ther claimed that there was no principle of forces, and who had established his Headquarters at Macon, Ga., learned of this and sent one of his staff-Capt. H. E. Noyes, of the 4th Regular Cav. - with a squad of men to superiors. arrest him. This was done on the 7th of

Wirz protested against his arrest, claiming that he was protected by the terms of Johnston's surrender, and addressed the following letter to Gen. Wilson from Andersonville, Ga., on May 7, 1865:

that I address you these lines, being fully prisons. aware how little time is left you to attend intrude upon you.

"I am a native of Switzerland, and was before the war a citizen of Louisiana, and wounded at the battle of 'Seven Pines,' near Richmond, Va., and have nearly lost the use of my right arm. Unfit for field duty, I was Quartermaster. ordered to report to Brevet Maj.-Gen. John H. Winder, in charge of the Federal prison- the prisoner guilty on all the charges and him with those arts he knew so well how a prison in Tuscalcosa, Ala. My health fail- sentenced him to be hanged by the neck fantry took their place. * * * He had made Ney what he was, and he | Europe, from whence I returned in February, | President of the United States should direct. |

"I was then ordered to report to the commandant of the military prison at Andersongether in danger, and Bonaparte excited of the interior of the prison. The duties I frantic appeals against the sentence. him with those recollections so calcu- had to perform were arduous and unpleasant. and I am satisfied that no man can or will justly blame me for things that happened here, and which were beyond my power to control. I do not think that I ought to be held responsible for the shortness of rations, for the overcrowded state of the prison, ful mortality), for the inadequate supply of clothing, want of shelter, etc.

"Still, I now bear the odium, and men who were prisoners have seemed disposed to wreak their vengeance upon me for what they have suffered-I, who was only the medium, or, I may better say, the tool in the hands of my superiors. This is my condition. I am a man with a family. I lost all my property when the Federal army besieged Vicksburg. place, and, even if I had, I know of no place where I can go. My life is in danger, and I

"If you will be so generous as to give me some sort of a safe conduct, or, what I should greatly prefer, a guard to protect myself and family against violence, I should be thankful to you; and you may rest assured your protection will not be given to one who is unworthy of it. My intention is to return with

"In the meantime I have the honor, General, to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Hy. WIRZ, Captain, C. S. A." He was kept at Macon, under guard, until May 20, when Capt, Noves was ordered to take him, and the hospital records of Andersonville, to Washington. Between Macon and Cincinnati the journey was a perfect gauntlet. Our men were stationed all along the road, and among them everywhere were ex-prisonthat Capt. Noyes, backed by a strong guard, could do to frustrate them. At Chattanooga and Nashville the struggle between his guards and his would-be slayers was quite sharp. At Louisville, Noyes had Wirz clean-shaved, and dressed in a complete suit of black, with that no one recognized him after that, and the rest of the journey was made unmolested. The authorities at Washington ordered that he be tried immediately, by a court-martial composed of Gens. Lewis Wallace, Mott, Geary, L. Thomas, Fessenden, Bragg and Baller, Col. Allcock and Lieut.-Col. Stibbs. Col. Chipman was Judge-Advocate, and the

trial began Aug. 23. The prisoner was arraigned on a formidable list of charges and specifications, which accused him of "combining, confederating and conspiring together with John H. Winder, Richard B. Winder, Isaiah H. White, W. S. Winder, R. R. Stevenson and others unknown, to injure the health and destroy the lives of soldiers in the military service of the United States, there held, and being prisoners of war within the lines of the so-called Confederate States, and in the military prisons thereof, to the end that the armies of the United States might be weakened and impaired, in violation of the laws and customs TWO GREAT RAIDS.

of war." The main facts of the dense over-crowding, the lack of sufficient shelter, the hideous mortality were cited, and to these added a long list of specific acts of brutality, such as hunting men down with bounds, tearing them with dogs, robbing them, confining them in the stocks, cruelly beating and murdering them, of which Wirz was personally guilty. When the defendant was called upon to plead he claimed that his case was covered by the terms of Johnston's surrender, and, furthermore, that the country now being at peace, he could not be lawfully tried by a court-martial. These objections being overruled, he entered a plea of not guilty to all the charges and specifications. He had two

lawyers for counsel. The prosecution called Capt. Noves first, who detailed the circumstances of Wirz's arrest, and denied that he had given any promises of protection.

The next witness was Col. George C. Gibbs, who commanded the troops of the post at Andersonville. He testified that Wirz was the commandant of the prison, and had sole authority under Winder over all the prisoners; that there was a dead-line there, and orders to shoot anyone who crossed it; that dogs were kept to hunt down escaping prisoners; the dogs were the ordinary plantation dogs, mixture of hound and cur.

Dr. J. C. Bates, who was a Surgeon of the prison hospital (a rebel), testified that the condition of things in his division was horrible. He went on and described the terrible condition of men-dying from scurvy, diarrhea, gangrenous sores and lice. He wanted to such things. He thought the prison authorities might easily have sent in enough green

corn to have stopped the scurvy; the miasmatic effluvia from the prison was exceedingly offensive and poisonous, so much so that when the Surgeons received a slight scratch on their persons they carefully covered it up with

A number of other rebel Surgeons testified to substantially the same facts. Several residents of that section of the State testified to the plentifulness of the crops there in 1864. In addition to these about one hundred and fifty Union prisoners were examined, who testified to all manner of barbarities that had come under their personal observation. They had all seen Wirz shoot men, had seen him knock sick and crippled men down and stamp upon them, had been run down by him with

hounds, etc. The taking of this testimony occupied until Oct. 18, when the Government decided The Turners, at Richmond; Lieut. Boisseux, to close the case, as any further evidence

The prisoner presented a statement in which he denied that he had been an accomplice in a conspiracy of John H. Winder and others, to destroy the lives of United States soldiers; he also denied that there had been such a conspiracy, but made the perwho were charged with the conspiracy, was brought to trial. He said that "Winder has above the town. Our cavalry continued I will now make some extracts from my gone to the great judgment seat, to answer for skirmishing, but failed to move them any diary of that day, omitting our first skirmish, all his thoughts, words and deeds, and surely farther. About 3 p. m. our brigade was at or near Douglass Church, which was only I am not to be held culpable for them. Gen. When the Confederacy went to pieces in | Howell Cobb has received the pardon of April, 1865, Wirz was still at Andersonville. | the President of the United States." He furlaw that would sanction the holding of himing, as literally as possible, the orders of his mony, is literally correct.

He denied all the specific acts of cruelty alleged against him, such as maltreating and killing prisoners with his own hands. The prisoners killed for crossing the dead-line he claimed should not be charged against "GENERAL: It is with great reluctance of the discipline, he believed, of all military

As to the lack of shelter, room and rations to such matters as I now have the honor to for so many prisoners, he claimed that the Here occurs the only dark passage in lay before you, and if I could see any other | sole responsibility rested upon the Confederprisoners whipped by his order, and these were for sufficient cause. He asked the court to consider favorably two important items in by profession a physician. Like hundreds his defense; first, that he had of his own acand thousands of others, I was carried away | cord taken the drummer-boys from the Stockby the mælstrom of excitement and joined ade, and placed them where they could get the Southern army. I was very severely purer air and better food. Second, that no property taken from prisoners was retained by him, but was turned over to the Prison

The court, after due deliberation, declared ers-of-war, who ordered me to take charge of specifications save two unimportant ones, and ing me, I applied for a furlough and went to until dead, at such time and place as the

to carry the same into effect on Friday, Nov. Mich., on the hither side, which skirmished back across McGavock's Ford, after mounting that night. ville, Ga., who assigned me to the command 10, which was done. The prisoner made for some time with Buford's advancing our horses. When all hope was gone he nerved himself

up to meet his fate, and died, as thousands of other scoundrels have, with calmness. His body was buried in the grounds of the Old Capitol Prison, alongside of that of Atzerodt, one of the accomplices in the assassination of President Lincoln.

[To be continued.]

EDITORIAL NOTE. In the next installment of "Andersonville," the author will discuss responsibility for the treatment of Union prisoners by the rebels.

court-plaster before venturing near the Reminiscences Suggested by the Reading of "Inside of Rebeldom."

> INDORSES CANNON'S STATEMENT As to the Cavalry Fight on the Union Left, Nov. 30, 1864.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: One of 7th Ill., attempts in issue of Jan. 27 to corgarding the cavalry fight on our left at Franklin, Nov. 30, 1864.

of the army arrived and were taking their their ground as of old. places in line, our division (Loring's) was ordered to move by the right flank. We had company, I had all I could attend to in my gone but a short distance when we en- own vicinity; and during the fight at our into line we drove them into the timber indicated what was going on outside. a yell we charged and then drove them half a and was unimportant: mile farther up (down) the river."

The above is the entire objectionable para- and 3d battalions on the right and the 2d graph, and which I will endeavor to prove by on the left of the Lewisburg Pike. Our a mere subordinate—guilty, for simply obey- official reports to substantiate my own testi- position was in a thick woods. A barricade

> Cox's story of the battle of Franklin. As We were at once attacked by dismounted commander on the field his statements should | cavalry, while a mounted force charged the carry some weight. He says:

"Soon after daylight of the 30th, in obedi-

whole of Buford's Divisiondis, mounted. to deploy on the right of Loring's Division of infantry, and to go forward when Stuart gave the word to attack. * * * Croxton reported about 2 o'clock that the enemy's cavalry had made a dash at him, but being repulsed moved off to Hugh's Ford, whilst in-

men."

Now for Croxton's official report. (Rebellion Records, Vol. 45, part 1): "About 10 o'clock the rebel advance attacked us and skirmishing continued until ford. about 2 o'clock, when their cavalry made a

took their place. the 2d Mich. Cav., which was left to contest | their right. Fortunately for us they fired | prisoners across the Harpeth, and out of the the advance of the rebel fantry, which it too high for such short range, only wounding detail of six there was one killed going back in an interesting manner the question of the did very effectually, hola ... g their position two or three of Co. H, one of whom died of through the town; therefore, you may know until nearly sundown, when, being forced to his wounds.

fantry crossing between my position and river.

Hatch's cavalrymen, Comrade D. B. Spencer, my own testimony: I make no claim to knowl- not been observed by me. Before I had edge of what other commands did, or even reached the ford the attack upon them opened rect Dr. J. P. Cannon in his statement re- the other regiments of our brigade, or the without the usual preliminary skirmishing, first battalions of my own regiment, except | but like a clap of thunder from a clear sky. by the sounds I heard, which indicated that Now, I think I have fully substantiated Dr. Cannon wrote: "When the remainder they were heavily attacked and were holding Dr. Cannon's statement, while Gen. Cox

Being only a line officer in command of one countered the enemy's cavalry. Wheeling last position in a thick woods sounds alone

"The 2d Mich. was dismounted, the 1st | 2d Mich. Cav., Stanton, Mich. of rails was thrown across the road, and the Let me give a few extracts from Gen. J. D. 1st Tenn. in column on the pike behind it. barricade.

ence to orders from Gen. Schofield, Wilson | Spencers and thrown back in disorder, the | Dr. Cannon's "Inside of Rebeldom." It him, since they were simply punished for the | sent Croxton's Brigade to the south side of Tennessecans making a counter-charge with | seemed so correct, so truthful, that after the violation of a known order which formed part | the Harpeth, and thence out upon the Lewis- their accustomed dash, clearing the pike for lapse of 34 years it brought vividly to mind burg Turnpike to the Douglass Church, some distance. Again and again was this re- things that happened in my immediate Here Croxton covered the flank of our in- peated with the same result. About this | front. fantry column, marching upon the Columbia | time the Tennessee regiment was withdrawn, I belonged to Second Division Head-Pike, and when the rear-guard of the Fourth | and soon another attack was made. We on | quarters, Twenty-third Corps; was with the Corps passed this point, Croxton also retired, the right of the pike had not felt heavily the Headquarters wagons the night of Nov. 29, ate Government. There never were but two and formed upon Gen. Wagner's left, facing force of the attack as yet, but now began to 1864. It was intensely dark, and about nine feel the effect of volley firing more on our o'clock p. m., before we reached Spring Hill, "Wagner having halted upon Winsted right flank, which clearly indicated the pres- we came to a house which the rebs had fired. Hill, and checked the advance of Hood's ence of infantry. Co. H, on the extreme They also had captured and burned 13 of our army * * * Forrest did not hasten the right, became somewhat disordered under wagons, and were standing in front of one advance of his overwhelming force against this front and flank fire, and Capt. Johnston, that was burning, no doubt getting some Croxton's Brigade. * * * He ordered the commanding the battalion, ordered me to rations therefrom. The guards fired on them, leave my company in command of a Sergeant | killing one and capturing one, whom we and take command of Co. H. This brought turned over to a member of the 6th Tenn. to me upon the extreme flank, where I could not well mistake the force now in our front.

orders given in the open field beyond our gone into bivouac, and we guards spread our flank and rear. Sending a man over to in- blankets, thinking we were going to stay vestigate, he came hastily back reporting a there until morning. "Seeing the array of Hood's army in line- heavy line-of-battle moving towards Frank- The command came in whispers to move of-battle, Croxton withdrew his brigade and lin, already beyond our flank. This report | without making unnecessary noise, as the Nov. 3 President Johnson approved of the crossed the river to the right bank by Mc- was quickly sent to the regimental com- campfires were those of the enemy. I never sentence, and ordered Maj.-Gen. C. C. Augur | Gavock's Ford, leaving one regiment, the 2d | mander, and we were at once ordered to fall | could see why Gen. Cleburne let us get away

> ment, pressed us heavily, inflicting some loss at Franklin. I can see them yet, on that ing and cutting off the 2d entirely from the for the fray. They came on. Had Gen.

dash, and being repulsed moved up the river | were in full view and at short range of their | men left to make the second charge; but as it toward Hugh's Ford, while their infantry line-of-battle, or at least of their right flank. was, the rebs and our boys came back to-They at once improved the opportunity by gether, and we were compelled to fire before "I at once crossed my command, except giving us a blistering oblique volley from our men got in. I was sent with some

crossed the river just as the rebel cavalry, taken to a depression farther to the rear, which had crossed at Hugh's Ford, made where we mounted and fell back to a ford at their appearance. I had just formed to meet | the edge of the town, which we crossed, and them, when Col. Dorr reported the rebel in- joined our command on the north side of the

Franklin, and knowing the danger of such a "Before crossing I rode to a slight elevation move to the army if successful, I left the 1st between the deep cut of the railroad and Tenn. and 2d Mich. in position to resist the river, which was slightly in front of the left advance of the cavalry, and hurried with the | flank of our line-of-battle. Here I had a view Sth Iowa and 4th Ky. to meet the infantry, of nearly the entire force of the enemy adand, if possible, drive them back. I found, vancing in line-of-battle. On my right was however, the report to be unfounded, and at our troops behind their slight protecting once moved forward the 2d Mich. and 1st | works awaiting the attack. It looked to me Tenn., while Gen. Hatch moved on my left like an overwhelming force capable of crushand the whole rebel cavalry was driven across | ing the small body behind the parapets; but I knew there were veterans behind those de-I have quoted quite liberally from this report, fenses, and felt that they would give a good as it gives more definitely than I could our account of themselves. Wagner's outlying position at different hours of the day. Now for | brigades had not been visible, or at least had

> thinks it would have been 'easy to have mistaken dismounted cavalry for infantry, they being armed alike; vet be places Loring's Division with his right resting on the Lewisburg pike, just where we all place him.

Again, no officer as cool and brave in battle as Gen. Croxton was well known to be, could well be deceived, or rather be unable to distinguish between the volley firing of infantry ordered to the cavalry's assistance, and with to delay and develop the enemy's infantry, and the skirmish firing of dismounted cavalry.-H. M. HEMPSTEAD, Captain, Co. M.

SPRING HILL AND FRANKLIN.

A Brief Communication From an 118th Ohio

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I have "They were met by a hot fire from our seldom read anything with such interest as

guard. About 10 o'clock we arrived at Spring Hill. We saw fires burning to our "During a lull in this attack I heard right, and supposed it was the Fourth Corps

On Nov. 30, about 4 o'clock p. m., I saw "The enemy at once detecting the move- the rebs forming for the charge on our works upon the 1st and 3d battalions while cross- | clear, bright, Autumn evening, getting ready Wagner fallen back, as he was ordered, "While emerging from the woods we there would not have been enough of Hood's there was some danger back of our works .retire by overwhelming numbers, they re- "The horses of the 2d battalion had been J. C. Noble, Co. E, 118th Ohio, St. Marys, O.

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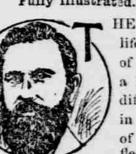
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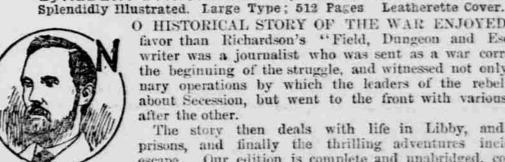
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